TURKEY AND GREECE.

Their Sovereigns, Administration, Population, Armies and Resources.

As the Ottoman empire and the Hellenic kingdom, in spite of the mediation of the great Powers of Europe, seem about to enter upon a contest we present for the information of our readers a brief summary of the more important statistics of each country, as matters of interest and reference:—

The monarch of the Ottomans is usually known abroad as the Grand Sultan, and at home as the Padishah, but his true title is Khan, which, as in the case of pachas, beys, agas and effendis, is appended to the hame. The present sovereign is Abd-ul-Aziz-Khan born February 9, 1830 (according to Turkish chronology 18th of Chabaun, A. H. 1245). He is the thirty-second of the house of Osman, and the twenty-ainth who since the capture of Constantinople has held the throne. He succeeded his brother, Abd-ul-Medjid-Khan—the eldest male of the family taking succession, whether in a direct line or not—June 25, 1861. His children are Youssoff Izz-ed-Deen-Effendi, horn October 9, 1837, Colonel in the army; Sultana Salihé, born August 10, 1862; Mahmoud-Djemil-ed-Deen, born November 20, 1862, and Mechmed-Selim, born October 8, 1866. His only sister, the Sultana The monarch of the Ottomans is usually known born October 8, 1866. His only sister, the Sultans Adile, born May 23, 1826, was married to the late Mehemmed-Ali-Pacha June 12, 1845; so that the present vassal rater of Egypt is connected by family

ties with his souzerain.

The high Ministers of State are—First, Midhah. The high Ministers of State are—First, Midnan. Pacha, Grand Vizier, who has the title of highness and presides over the Council of State. Two, Hassan, Shiek-ul-isiam, or Mouftl, who is Chief of the Ulema, or legal and religious Council, and is the chief interpreter of the law. The Council of State is farther made up of the following Ministers, who are dependent upon the Grand Vizier. Foreign these iependent upon the Grand Vizier :-Foreign Affairs Kharidji-nazari), Fuad-Pacha ; War, Namik-Pacha ; inance (Malie-vagari), Chirvauzade-Ruchdi-Pacha ; farine, Mahmoud-Pacha ; Commerce, Agriculture

Marine, Mahmoud-Pacha; Commerce, Agriculture and Public Hygiene (Tidjaret-nazari), Cabouil-Pacha; Police (Zabitjie-mouchiri), Houssein-Pacha; Justice Morentaz-Effendi; Public Instruction, Safoet-Pacha; Interior, ad interior, ad interior, ad interior, ad interior, ad interior, Ferik-Effendi; Postmaster General, Yayer-Pacha; Comptroller of Public Debt, Kleni-Pacha; Grand Marshal (vacant); Lieutenant Governor of the Serdar-ekrem, Add-ul-Kerim, and Ministers without portfolio, Riza-Pacha, Kabryslu-Mehemmed-Pacha and Kamil-Pacha.

The Divan (Menasbyl-divanie), or Council of State, comprises the superior and inferior cierical force, and embraces six ranks of functionaries. Besides the Divan there are special councils, such as Justice, War, Admiralty, &c. Since 1868 there has been a Council of State (Choural-Deviet), charged with the preparation of laws, the discussion of the budget, &c., and is divided into five sections—Administration, Finance, Justice, Instruction and Commerce. It is composed of fifty members, Christians and Mussnimans, chosen by the Sultan, and the President, Djevdet-Pacha (Ahkiami-adlijie-reissil), is a member of the Cabinet.

The Ottoman Empire is divided into general gov-

the Cabinet. The Ottoman Empire is divided into general gov-The Ottoman Empire is divided into general governments (epidets), under the administration of governor generals (epidets). These are again divided into provinces (local) under lieutenant governors (kathomathans); these into districts (caust), and these into villaces and hamlets (nehozes). Since 1835 the government has adopted a new system of provincial administration, founded on the principle of decentralization, which has been extended gradually to all parts of the empire. These general governments, giving the names best known to Americans, are as follows:—

	Equienc	Governor Generals.	Capital.
	Thrace Touna Roumania Servia. Besnia Epirus Macedonia Crate	Kourchit Pacha. Sobri Pacha. Sobri Pacha. Oharles I., Prince. Michael Obrenovitch, Prince, Waiwode, with rank of Vizier. Osman Pacha. Ahined Rassim Pacha. Arif Pacha, Vizier. Asarif Effend. Twice in Acid.	Bosna-seral. Janina. Salonica.
	Paphiagonia. Bithynia Lydia	Kaisseriu Ahmed Pacha, Vizier. Teviik Pacha, Field Marshal. Ismael Pacha, Field Marshal.	Kastamoreni.
	Phrygis/ Pamphilis/ Pamphilis/ Angora Cappadocia Tarabezoren. Erzeroum Koerdisan Charbront Aleppo	Veli-ud-Deen Pacha, Vizier Ahmed Teetik Pacha Ali Siza Pacha Mountais Facha Mehrrei Fachid Pacha Mustafa Facha	Konia. Angora. Stras. Trebizonde. Erzeroum. Diarbekia. Chariront. Aleppo.
	Aebanon Babyionia Mecca	Franco Effendi	Damascus /and Beirout. Deir el & amr. Bagdad. Mecca.
	Yemen	Moanmer Pacha. Ahmed Pacha. Turky in Africa. Ismail Pacha, Grand Vizier, Kedewi.	Mocca. Cairo.
	Tripoli	Mahmoud Nedim Pacha Mehmed Sadik Pacha, Field Marshai	Tripoli.

The population of these amounts to 42,000,510, of which 24,370,000 are Mussuimans, 15,220,000 Caristians of the Greek, Armenian, Syrian and other Griental rites, 150,000 isracities, 214,000 Zingaries or gypsics, and the rest mainly Christians of the Latin rite (Roman Catholics), with a sprinkling of Protestants. The Mussuimans are under the religious control of the Sheik-ul-isiam and their own religious functionaries, the Mahommedan being the State faith; but, as all other religious are tolerated, the other denominations have their hierarchy. Throughout the empire there are two patriarchs and eleven archbishops and vicars apostolic of the Roman Cathohe and eighteen archbishops of the Greek, Melchite, Syrian, Armenian and Chaldean rites, with a numerous tribe of bishops and minor ecclesiastics. For the purpose of official communication with it the Sublime Porte recognizes the following chiefs of the different religious communication with it the Sublime Porte recognizes the following chiefs of the different religious communication vicin it the Sublime Forte recognizes the following chiefs of the Latins; Clements, Civil Chief of the Latins; Clements, Civil Patriarch of the secenting Armenians; O. Varihaites, Olivil Chief of the Latins; Clements, Civil Patriarch of the Greeks; Hassoren, Patriarch of the Armenians, and Takir, Grand Rabbi of the Israelites.

Patriarch of the seceding Armenians; O. Varihaiites, Civil Chief of the Latins; Clements, Civil Patriarch of the Greeks; Hassoren, Patriarch of the Armenians, and Takur, Grand Rabbi of the Israelites.

The army is divided into six grand corps, each under the command of a field marshal (mouchir). The first of these is the imperial guard at Constantinople, commanded by Omer-Pacha. The standing army is composed of, first, the active force enizami, each corps of which is made up as follows:—Infantry, 12,000; cavairy, 2,880; artillery, 1,830; ploneers, 1,850; sappers and miners, 600. These hast two are taken from the surplus force of the imperial guard. The sum total of all these corps brings the active force up to 100,430 men. Second, the reserve (reality, containing the same number of men. Third, auxiliary troops from Egypt and other provinces, 10,000 men. Fourth, forces detached in Tripoli, Crete, &c., and in garrisons, 21,200 effective men. Irregular troops, basil-bazouts, Tartars of the Dobroucha, &c., 90,000. Total available force, 442,192; which could be swelled in case of a popular war to a half or even three-quarters of a million. Thus in the present exigency the Pacha of Egypt, whose contingent included in the above amount is only 20,000, has already placed 50,000 troops and all his fleet at the disposal of the Porte.

The fleet, without counting that of the provinces, consists of 185 vessels, among which are several heavy iron-cads, carrying 2,370 gans. The fleet is manned by 40,000 men, including 4,000 marines, and is in a high state of discipline and effectiveness.

The financial affairs of Turkey, under the present administration, are in a satisfactory state. Hitherto the rule has been an annual deficit of from one to fourteen millions. The result has been a national debt, which at the commencement of 1867, since which it has been alightly diminished, was as follows:—Foreign debt, \$107,448,508 80; domestic debt, \$167,190,578. Total, \$234,434,36 80, or \$7.95 perceptive.

The finance of the commencement

the latest beaget, were 3,296,931 purses, or \$03,224,734 16, being \$1 51 per capita.

The present ruler of Greece is George I., who takes the title of King of the Hellenes. He was born December 34, 1840, and is the third son of the Prince of Wales and to the hereditary Grand Duke of Russia. He is connected further with the House of Russia. He is connected further with the House of Russia. He is connected further with the House of Russia. He is connected further with the House of Russia. He is connected further with the House of Russia. They have one son, Prince Constantine, younger brother of the returning Emperor of Russia. They have one son, Prince Constantine, born at Athens August 2, 1888. The King has thus far displayed no marked ability, but it must be remembered that he has to rule over a disorganized kingdom, peopled by a race which as rather turbulent and haviess, and that the country is laboring under financial mismanagement and the effects of yet novel institutions. He succeeded to the throne after the overthrow of King Otho by a successful revolution. by writtee of a protocol signed by the protecting Powers, June 5, 1863. He was deciared to have arrived at his majority June 27, 1863, by the Greek National Assembly; arrived at the Pirraus on the 30th of october, and the next day assumed the crown. The legislative power resides in a single Chamber of Deputies, who are elected for four years by direct vote, and are 170 in number. There are a supreme court (Areopagus), four courts of appeal, a court of claims and sixteen district tribunals. The Council of State is as follows:—D. Bulgaris, President and Minister of the Interior; P. Delyanis, Foreign Affairs; P. Barboglis, Justice; E. A. Simos, Finance; H. Mayromichaiis, Religion and Public instruction; General Spiro-Millo, War; N. Canaris, Navy.

The Greek rite is the national religion, but the Latin rite is tolerated. On the mainland the Greek Church has lour archoishops and four bishops, in the Agean Islands one archoishop and three bishops, and in the

Ionian Islanda, 251,172—total 1,345,522. The budget for 1888 was:—Reccipta, 46,665,404 drachmas, or \$8,066,619 88; expenses 46,745,000 drachmas, or \$8,080,205 76, being \$5 99 per capida. This is not a fair exhibit, however, since the deficiency for 1864 amounted to 6,000,000 drachmas and that of 1865 to between four and five millions—that for 1867 not yet having been published. It is thus proper to infer a deficiency in last year's estimates. The public debt is difficult to ascertain. The official account of 1865 made it \$61,823,342 76, or \$38 42 per capida; the repert of the Minister of Finance, in 1865, made it \$42,546,533 04, or \$30 80 per capida, while the Elps, an Athenian Journal, produces official evidence to show that it is actually \$83,917,711 52, or \$65 93 per capida.

License Allowed the Piquets by Salnave—The French Admiral Refuses to Acknowledge the Blockade—The Prospects for a New Loan—Use of the American Fing to Cover Acts Against the Rebels. PORT AU PRINCE, Jan. 15, 1869.

Porr at Prince, Jan. 15, 1869.

The St. Marc people are anxiously waiting for the steamer which they sent to the United States for, and the Southern rebels are also anxious about their steamer because Salnave is pressing them closely and has set the Piquets in motion in the plains of Anx Cayes, offering them the plunder of the town. These Piquets are numerous and ferocious, and and it is feared that they will be the means of Salnave getting possession of the Southern ports. In the North everything looks different, as no internal dissensions exist looks different, as no internal dissensions exist there, and if the Cape gets into the hands of the rebels they are all right. If the steamer for the rebels gets away from your side now is her time to

represents that town as flourishing. A good busi-ness has been done there, but, as in every similar case, it has been overdone now, and prices of pro-duce have risen considerably, a good deal of ship-ping having gone there from different parts of the

go into the Cafre, which place would be taken at

ping having gone there from different parts of the island.

The French Admiral is still here. His demands have not yet been satisfactorily responded to by the government. He demands that Victorin Chevalier (Commandant of Gonsives) must apologize for having insuited French subjects and ill-used his powers. The French Admiral does not recognize the blockade of Haytien ports, this not being efficiently done on the part of the government. He went down to St. Marc the other day to see Nissage saget and to look at things there. Nissage and all ms ministers were present at a Te Deum on board of the frigate, as also the officers of the English frigate Niobe, and both vessels have since returned here, all on board being quite enchanted with their visit to that port. During the admiral's stay in St. Marc two French vessels were observed trying to enter the port. The Haytien steamer Salnave, going to Gonaives, saw them and prevented them. The Admiral no sooner heard this than he got up steam, went out and returned next morning, towing both vessels into the harbor of St. Marc. As this government has signed the treaty of Paris no paper blockade can be recognized. Only Mr. Seward thinks such a thing possible, as his letter published in the Haytien Moniteur shows.

It is doubted whether Messrs. Hudson and Bliss,

ble, as his letter published in the Haytien Moniteurshows.

It is doubted whether Messrs. Hudson and Bliss, who went to New York in the interest of Hollister, will succeed in their efforts to obtain a loan, and it is hoped that they will not, as such a sum of money in the hands of such a crowd as now rules over this part of the island would only tend to enrich a few persons and no good would come out of it for the country in general. Since Salnave went South again nothing has been heard from him up till now. The E. A. be Hart amin has been settled by the captain of the Nipsic.

Mr. Seward asks explanations of the Haytien government in regard to the steamer Petion using the American flag while going at the time into Petit Goave, where she destroyed the rebol steamers. Also about the Maratanza bombarding Jeremie before having her flag properly changed and with the American Minister on board. The American government appears to be opening its eyes a little bit to what is going on here.

Course \$650. Gold 140. Logwood \$220 to \$240.

court of claims and sixteen district tribunals. The Council of State is as follows:—D. Bulgaris, President and Minister of the Interior; P. Deipannis, President and Interior of the Interior; P. Deipannis, President and Interior of the Interior; P. Deipannis, President and Interior of

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Receptions by Speaker Colfax, Secretary McCulloch, Secretary Welles, Secretary Browning, Secretary Schofield, Attorney General Evarts, Postmanter General Randell and Others, WASHINOTON, Jan. 31, 1869.

Everything has conspired to render this season the most brilliant that Washington society has enjoyed for many years. The weather has been amazingty fine, one great desideratum in rendering the vast and traditionally mud-bound streets of this metropolis endurable. Blue skies and balmy Southern breezes have prevailed for the unparalleled stretch of ten days at a time—meet omen, might we say, of the fast approaching era of peace on this troubled earth, and good will even among politicians. Then we have had an unusual concourse of strangers from far and near, and around and above all a happy, atmosphere of bright anticipations that the country is about to enter on a higher and more prosperous career under the administration of General Grant, and that the elements of political strife and bitterness are about to yield place to the true mission of Christian charity and all-embracing patriotism.

Since New Year's day balls and receptions have followed fast on the heels of each other and filled up the cycle of this dying month.

The White House led off in one grand and general reception, where all classes of society were represented and the whole range of fashion displayed.

reception, where all classes of society were represented and the whole range of fashion displayed.

SPEAKER COLFAX'S LEVEES.

Then came Speaker Colfax's popular levees, where the tone of ceremony was let down and hearty hospitality mingled with unconstrained ease. Here the visitor might find all shades of politics blended in rainbow harmony of color, and a general feeling of genial sociability lending its softening influence to wear off the edge of stiffness and restraint. Friday last the Speaker held his crowning reception of the season. His house is a modest cream-colored mansion on Lafayette square, much too small for the accommodation of the many that stream through its freely opened portals to greet the Vice President elect. Still there is no very uncomfortable crowding. The visitors eddy around the two principal rooms, and having paid their respects pass quietly out and give place to others. Mrs. Colfax received the callers with much grace and good nature. There is no tinge of the artificial in her manner, and if there is tinge of the artificial in her manner, and if there is any restraint at all it arises from a disposition to check an exuberance of kindly feeling. She was dressed in pink satin, which appears to be a color well adapted to the neutral shade of her complexion. She wore white flowers in her hair and a chaste necklace of pearls. A little disand a chaste neckace of pears. A latte dis-tance away from her stood Mrs. and Miss Matthews, and their cousin, Miss Runk, all three attired in colors that made a pretty and effective contrast. The visitors were from everywhere, and all appeared familiar acquaintances, that where, and an appeared isminiar acquaintances, that the Speaker was never so glad to sec. Wonderful man is Coliax—through clouds and sunshine always the same cordial, smiling, whole-souled fellow. A pleasant word and look for everybody, never losing

extent of space at hand. However, as everybody seemed to be happy, this drawback failed to be very much noticed. If there is anything that Washing ton lacks it is a set of capacious reception rooms, where the ladies can sweep along the floor without feeling apprehensive that some awkward masculine boot may deprive them of a yard or two of a very expensive train. Zach's party was a great success in point of numbers, in other respects a refined taste may apt to find fault.

By the way, Mrs. Postmaster General Randall was near being forgotten, and no one who has visited her receptions this winter would be likely to forgive the omission. No lady in Washington surpasses Mrs. Randail in the happy combination of dignity and elegance allied to the most winning afability of maner. Her reception last week was a delightful afair. A large proportion of her visitors were ladies and many very handsome toilets were among the display.

Blacque Bey's SELECT ENTERTAINMENT.
Blacque Bey, the Turkish Minister, gave a small
and select musicale several days ago which proved
very enjoyable.

very enjoyable.

DENNIS M'CARTHY'S PARTY.

Dennis McCarthy, member of the House, had a reception on a large scale at which a great many prominent folks were present. The number of private receptions, bails and parties will be considerable in the forthcoming month, so that till the 4th of March we may expect one unceasing round of amusements.

Arrival of the Yacht Henrietta at Bermude from New York-Reception by the Reyal Bermuda Yacht Club.

from New York—Reception by the Reyal Bermada Yacht Club.

(From the Hamilton (Bermuda) Boyal Gazette, Jan. 12.]

The American yacht Henricita, belonging to J. G. Bennett, Jr., of New York, 205 tons burden, Captain Tooker, arrived at St. George's on Wednesday last, from New York, after a passage of six days, during which it seems she encountered much heavy weather and sustained the loss in the Gulf Stream of her rights jibboom, it being knocked away by a heavy sea. This yacht, it will be remembered, was the successful competitor in the ocean race from New York to Cowes in the month of December, 1866, having rin the distance in fourteen days—beating her competitors, the Fleetwood eight hours and fifteen minutes, and the Vesta nine hours and forty-five minutes, thereby winning the sum of \$90,000, the prize contended for. She was offered by Mr. Bennett as agitt to H.R.H. Prince Alfred, but was graciously declined, "as it would be impossible for him to accept so costly a present." She is at present, as appears from the New York Herhald of the 60th ult, under the direction of General Van Allen, of the United States Army, who, accompanied by his son, intends, aiter leaving Bermuda, visiting the Windward and Leeward Islands, Gulf of Mexico, &c. We may mention that the Henrietta, on her return in 1887, left Cowes for New York on the 6th May and arrived at New York on the Sth June, having had almost a succession 250 miles within one twenty-four hours. The Henrietta came into Hamilton harbor early last evening with a party of ladles and gentlemen from St. George's. She was men in the Great Sound by a number of the yachts of the Royal Bermuda Yacht Club, but none of them of course attempted to race with so powerful a vessel as the Henrietta, she being nearly forty times larger than the largest of our fleet of yachts. The party on board the Henrietta were in ecstacles with her accommodations and astonished at her sailing qualities, going as she did at one time on the passage up at the rate of fifteen miles per hour. The Heu

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ADVENTURES IN THE APACHS COUNTRY. A Tour through Arizona and Sonora, with Notes on the Silver Region of Nevada. By J. Ross Browne. Harper & Brothers, New York.

Mr. J. Ross Browne has the happy talent for writing books that are useful and highly interesting at the same time. There is not one of his many works which does not convey a great deal of information, from the reading of which the memory is not charged with materials for thought, and which does not give graphic pictures of life and nature. "Adventures in the Apache Country and Notes on the Silver Regions of Nevada" comprise one volume, and is the last work of the author. Like his "American Family in Germany," "The Land of Thor," "Yuseft," or any of his other books, it is full of written sketches of what he saw and experienced, and is can Family in Germany," "The Land of Thor,"
"Yusef," or any of his other books, it is full of written sketches of what he saw and experienced, and is
graphically illustrated by his own pencil. He is not
profound, nor does he pretend to much knowledge
of science, but he is eminently practical and takes
a common sense view of things. This book, therefore, is more valuable to the ordinary reader than to
men of science. Mr. Browne has been accused of
"drawing the long bow," or in bther words of drawing largely upon his imagination and exaggerating
upon a small foundation of facts. This, however,
he does not deserve. True, he is a caricaturist—it is
his nature; he cannot help it—but his caricatures he does not deserve. True, he is a caricaturist—it is his nature; he cannot help it—but his caricatures only present the truth in a stronger light. He is like Charles Dickens and some others of the most graphic and successful writers in this respect. Besides, has dventures are of such an extraordinary character that they may seem incredible to persons whose lives run in one track and as smooth as a valley stream. The author, speaking of Arizona, says to his reader:—"You shall see for yourself the deserts and the ruins and the wondrous things of whose lives run in one track and as smooth as a valley stream. The author, speaking of Arizona, says to his reader:—"You shall see for yourself the deserts and the ruins and the wondrous things of that wondrous land;" and he does show them in striking reality. Arizona and the bordering State of Sonora are full of interest to the miner, the geologist, the naturalist and to those who love to study the remarkable ruins of former races and a pre-historic civilization. The country is very rich in gold and silver, the climate at certain seasons is delicious, the atmosphere transparent and charming, the scenery peculiarly grand and picturesque, the soli in some of the valleys wonderfully productive, yet it is a wild and dangerous country, sparsely inhabited by roving bands of murdering Apaches and fifthy Mexicans, and is subject to extremes of weather and great drought. Still there are magnificent spots. Mr. Browne, describing the valley of Santa Cruz, says:—"After passing through the cainon of the San Lazero we entered a valley which opens out into a magnificent grazing range, extending nearly twenty miles to the foot hills of the Pinitos Mountains. Groves of cottonwood of gigantic size fringe the stream at intervals of every few miles; the grass is wonderfully luxuriant, covering the valley and hillsides as far as the eye can reach with a rich, gold-colored carpeting; the slopes of the hills and mountains are beautifully adorned with groves of oak, ash, hackberry and various kinds of shrubbery, through the foliage of which the bright yellow grass glistens like a patchwork of gold, and far in the distance this glowing combination of colors is outlined by the purple peaks of innumerable sierras, shivered by some tremendous convulsion of the earth into the wildest and most fantastic shapes. Such surrises and sunsets, such magic lights and shades I have never seen equalied in Europe, not even in Italy or the islands of the Grecian Archipelego." This glowing description is enough to make our artists pack up their art mat

Mussel" and "Wishar" are the other papers in this number of the North British Review. THE ART JOURNAL January, 1889. New York:

The growing interest in all that pertains to art which marks refined American society at the present day must render the magazine before us a most acceptable visitor to a large number of readers. It is certainly the best periodical of the kind ever circulated in this country.

lated in this country.

THE ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW AND AMERICAN BUILDRES' JOURNAL. February, 1899. Philadelphia:
Claxton, Remsen & Haffelinger.
Nothing can tell plainer of the progress we are
making as a people than the number and excellence
of the journals devoted to architecture which are
now being published in the United States. The periodical before us has already been favorably mentioned in these columns, and we can only repeat that
the present number is as instructive as entertaining.

DE Rowse Review.

DE Bow's REVIEW. January, 1969. New Orleans.

A very good number.

THE EVENING JOURNAL ALMANAC. Albany: The Evening Journal.

This is a very carefully compiled almanac, gotten up in the same style as "The Tribune" and other political annuals of the kind. The statistical departments are accurate, particularly that part relating to the elections.

THE NEW YORK TEACHER AND AMERICAN EDUCA-TIONAL MONTHLY. February, 1869. New York: J. W. Schermerhorn & Oo. The number of this magazine before us is varied and excellent. Devoted entirely to education, is furnishes very instructive reading.

Miscellaneous.

We have received, in addition to those noticed, the following magazines, for which we have no space for extended review:—"Hunt's Merchants' Magazine" for February—of unusual interest to mercantile men. "The Horticulturist" for January—F. W. Woodward, New York—full of important information for all who are engaged in the cultivation of ruits and flowers. "The Little Corporal"—A. L. Sewell & Co., Chicago—a child's magazine, excellently conducted.

DUNNER TO HOM. EUGENE CASSERLY, UNITED STATES SENA-TOR FROM CALIFORNIA. NEW YORK, Jan. 16, 1869.

Hon. EUGENE CASSERLY:-

We welcome your return after an absence of nearly twenty years to the home of your boyhood and the scene of your first struggles in the contest of life. You left us in early manhood, with the spirit and enterprise of one resolved to achieve an honorable position, and you visit us now with every reasonable desire accomplished and with your efforts finally crowned by the distinguished honor of an election to the United States Senate. It is gratifying to us, as it must be to all our citizens, that the State of California, to whose early prosperity this city con-tributed largely and which has made so bountiful a return from its exhaustiess supplies of material wealth, has now honored with the highest office

return from its exhaustiess supplies of material wealth, has now honored with the highest office within its gift one whose early associations were with our own people and who is yet endeared to us by many strong ties. We welcome you not merely as the chosen representative of California, but as an old time New Yorker and a cherished personal friend, and we request that, to allow your old friends an opportunity to renew the pleasant associations of former years, you will meet them at dinner at such time as may be most convenient to yourself.

We remain, very respectfully, your filends and fellow citizens,

Wm. C. Bryant, Samuel J. Tilden, David Dudiey Field, Wm. B. Ogden. Robert P. Getty, Wilson G. Hunt, Andrew H. Green, John A. Stewart, Feter B. Sweeny, Augustus S. Brown, James Bowen, Andrew Carrigan, Henry J. Raymond, H. H. Van Dyck, Jos. S. Bosworth, Edward De Witt, Isanc H. Bailey, Abram B. Hewitt, Richard O'Gorman, Wm. H. Leonard, Nelson J. Waterbury, John McCahill, T. W. Clerke, Eugene Kelly, S. Cambreleng, Chas. O'Conor, Horace Greeley, G. C. Verplanck, Augustus Schell, John Cochrane, Isanc Sherman, Henry E. Davies, Clarkson N. Potter, Chas. Gould, Chas. A. Dana, Wm. T. Brady, James B. Nicholson, Arthur Leary, Robt. B. Roosevelt, Chas. P. Daly, Chas. A. Rapallo, Henry Nicoll, John R. Brady, T. Bailey Alyers, John Murphy, G. M. Spier, Geo. C. Barrett, John E. Develin, E. B. Fellows, M. T. Brennan, John Kelly, John Bigelow, Richard B. Connolly, Hiram Barney, John K. Porter, Geo. H. Purser, James Murphy, Douglas Taylor, Joseph Rose, Wm. C. Barrett, John M. M. M. Forter, Geo. M. Berlyt.

Gentlement—I am more than gratified by your let-

GENTLEMEN—I am more than gratified by your let ter inviting me to meet you and others of my old New York friends at dinner, to renew what you are

ter inviting me to meet you and others of my old New York friends at dinner, to renew what you are kind enough to term "the pleasant associations of former years."

Among the many names on your letter I recognize with grateful emotions those who were in this city the playmates of my boyhood, the associates of my early manhood and the distinguished friends whose maturer counsels guided me, while their example and encouragement cheered me in the battle of life. After an absence which placed the Continent between is for so long a period, it is to me an unspeakable pleasure to know that neither time, nor distance, nor even the engrossing occupations, which amid the rivairies of this great city have led all of you, I hope to success, as they have certainly won for many of you eminent distinction, have had power to change the hearts of my friends; and that they are here today to welcome me with a grasp as warm and feelings as true as when nearly twenty years ago they gave me a last good-by on my way to cast my lot with Californias in California.

I thank you for your invitation and for the terms in which it is expressed. I accept it in the spirit which prompted ti—as due to your friendship rather than to any peculiar merits of mine. I beg leave to sugast the day for your dinner the 8th of February next, and am very sincerely your friends.

New York, Jan. 25, 1809.

A Child Inanimate for Twenty Days Without

A Child Inanissate for Twenty Days Without Food.

[From the Miwaukee Wisconsin, Jan. 28.]

A number of our city physicians went out to Burlington yesterday to investigate the case of a child which for twenty days has been in a trance. The case is pronounced one of the most remarkable that ever came under the notice of the medical faculty, and there is little wonder that it creates something of a sensation. A little daughter, twelve years of age, named Mina, of Christian Rausch, a German farmer, living about one and a half miles from Burlington, Racine county, in this State, had a severe attack of measies and diphtheria. She had nearly recovered from these on the 8th of January, when she called her father to her bedside and told him she was going to sleep and that she should look as though she were dead, but she should not be dead; and she made the father promise that he would not bury her, which promise, it may readily be supposed, has been raithfully kept. Soon after making the request the child, to all appearances, sank quietly and peacefully into her last sleep. By all it was supposed Mina was dead and the body was enshroused and placed in a coffin. After the sleep the body showed no signs of death, although the pulse and the heart ceased to perform their pulsations, and no device could show that the respiratory organs were in use. The eyes closed. In this state Mina has lain now for twenty days without a sign of Hie and with no sign of death other than a sinking of cheek and eyes, which would be naturnly was twould in a living person. A blister raised on the flosh precisely as it would on that of one alive. A neighbor of Mr. Rausch told our reporter that he had pressed a finger on the hand of the girl. Her deak was solid, and upon taking away the finger the spot on the linned of the girl. Her deak was solid, and upon taking away the finger the spot was white. In a few seconds the color came again, precisely as it would in the son of a living person were pressed in the same manner. Under rises circumstances

WHAT IT COSTS TO BE A SHERFF IN GEORGIA.

Killing of the Sheriii of Fickens County—
Deputy Sheriii Mortally Wounded—Escape
of a Desperado.

[From the Allanta Intelligencer, Jan. 28.]
On the 17th inst. a desperado from Tennessee,
calling himself Stiliboy, but whose real name is
Joel littelile, came to Jasper, Pickens county, pursued by two or three men from Murray county, who
represented to the Sheriif of Pickens that Ritchie
had stolen some horses in Murray and was making
his escape, and desired the Sheriif of Pickens to
accompany them in the pursuit, the prepared himself, and taking along with him
Mr. Warren Brown as a deputy proceeded
in the direction Stilloy, alias Ritchie, had gone,
unut they had gone about six miles from Jasper.
On the road from Jasper to Dawsonvhie they came
upon him at the house of a Mr. Palget and rushed
in on him and arrested him, but not supposing he
had any concessed weapons about his person din not
search him, when, contrary to all expectations, he
drew a pistol and deliberately shot the Sheriif
through the body and killed him, he only surviving
a few hours. The deputy snernt then attacked
Ritchie and was himself dangerously, if not mortally, wounded in the arm. Ritchie then went out
and took the best horse they had, mounted him and
went on in the direction of Etijay, in Gilmer county,
making his way, it is supposed, to East Tennessee.

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